THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1774. [NUMBER 1626.]

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published Nov. 8th, 1773.
Flour at 21/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of ſineſt Flour to weigh 1lb 7 ½ oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7/ 6/	Beef per Barrel	50/ 0/
Flour	20 0	Pork	75
Brown Bread	16 6	Salt	2/3 to 2 6
Weſt-India Rum	3 8	Bohea Tea	4 6
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	21 0
Muſcovado Sugar	6a 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 1	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 0
Molaſſes	1 1	Wood	24 to 36 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age	High Water.	riſes ☉ H. M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	21	1	after 6	24 before 5	Laſt Q. Saturday acc.
Friday	22	2	6 22	5	
Saturday	C	3	6 20	5	
Sunday	24	4	6 19	5	
Monday	25	5	6 18	5	
Tueſday	26	6	6 16	5	
Wedneſday	27	7	6 15	5	

Days 11 Hours 18 minutes the 3d.

Henry Uſtick

Has for ſale, at his nailery, on Pot Baker's Hill,

AN aſſortment of NAILS; ſuch as ſheathing, drawing, deck nails, and ſpikes of all ſorts: Likewiſe 20d. 24d. and 30d. nails, all of his own make, and will ſell them near as low as can be imported——wholeſale or retail. 25 28

BRIDEWELL

Lottery Tickets inſured,

AT the Rate of 7s. per Ticket, 100 in a Lot, to draw £.170 neat Money, free from Deduction.—The Inſurers will underwrite 20 or 30 Lots.—Inquire of JOSEPH ALLICOCKE.

New-York, Feb. 23, 1774. 25 28

PORÉE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Gentlemen and Ladies of New-York, that he has the beſt Materials for making artificial Teeth. Thoſe Perſons that have any Occaſion for any of his Aſſiſtance in the Way of his Buſineſs, are deſired to apply very ſpeedily, as he is going to leave New-York in a few Weeks, and no more to Return. 25 28

WE the ſubſcribers, appointed by the honourable Ebenezer Stillman, Eſq; Judge of the Court of Probate, within and for the diſtrict of Fairfield, Commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. John Whittier, late of Fairfield, in Fairfield county, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent,

Hereby notify the creditors of the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, that we ſhall meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Samuel Rowland, in ſaid Fairfield on the third Wedneſday in the ſeveral months of February, March, April, and May next, at two of the clock in the afternoon on ſaid days, for the reception and due examination of the ſeveral claims of ſaid creditors.

Fairfield, Jan. 31. NATHAN BULKLY, } Comiſſ.
24 36 EBENEZER BANKS }

Juſt received from Philadelphia,

A choice Parcel of MEDICINES,

Prepared by

Doct. GEORGE WEED,

Late Apothecary to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

And to be ſold by

JOHN HOLT,

In Dock-Street, New-York,

THESE medicines, which he hath prepared, from above thirty-five years experience, collected from the beſt of authors, and the moſt eminent practitioners of phyſic and ſurgery, both in town and country, are now publiſhed, not merely from a lucrative diſpoſition, but a ſincere deſire to do good to his fellow creatures, and to relieve them from thoſe painful diſorders their natures are ſubject to, in this ſtate of mortality: What greater bleſſings can we enjoy, as to the comforts of this life, than our health? As he hath prepared the very beſt of medicines, which he ſells upon the moſt reaſonable terms, that the poor may be able to purchaſe them, and thoſe who live at a diſtance from a Doctor may find relief; thoſe who are not able to purchaſe, and are in diſtreſs, ſhall have them gratis. The author can with great ſatisfaction acquaint the public, that theſe medicines have had great ſucceſs in Philadelphia, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania provinces, which will appear by the certificates of cures given with the directions; thoſe who make uſe of theſe medicines may depend upon their being ſafe, and by the bleſſing of God, will anſwer the end for which they are preſcribed.

I. *A Syrup and Powder*, which cures the bloody flux, and all ſorts of purgings; the ſyrup gives immediate eaſe in the moſt racking pains; and is a moſt excellent medicine to quiet froward children, and make them healthy; and gives immediate eaſe in the hyſteric cholic.

II. *Royal Balſam*: this cures all kinds of wounds and bruiſes, either inward or outward, and helps pains in the back from cold, weakneſs, or being over-ſtrained; it cures corns on the feet, and eaſes them when painful; and helps pains in the breaſt or ſide, from pleuratic diſorders.

III. *Syrup of Balſam*; this helps conſumptive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs coming from cold; it relieves the hooping cough in children, and takes away thoſe pains in the breaſt and ſide which are cauſed by the cough, and helps ſhortneſs of breath.

VI. *Tinƈture Amara*, or *Bitter Tinƈture*; this ſtrengthens the ſtomach, helps the digeſtion, expels wind from the ſtomach and bowels, helps ſickneſs at the ſtomach, ſtops vomiting, cures dizzineſs of the head, kills worms in children, helps the ſcurvy, cures a ſtinking breath, is good againſt coſtiveneſs, flatulencies, and the bilious cholic.

V. *Eſſence of Tar*; cures cachexies and ſcurvies, the chloroſis or green ſickneſs in virgins, hyſteric and hypochondriac diſorders, pleuriſies and peripneumonies, weakneſs and lowneſs of ſpirits, all ſlow and lingering fevers and nervous diſorders; it helps ſtrains and bruiſes, fever and ague, &c.

Hand bills of their particular virtues, and directions how to uſe them, with certificates of cures will be given with them gratis.

RICHARD DEANE,

DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method to return his ſincere Thanks to all his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Diſtillery between the College and the North-River, in *Murray-ſtreet*, near *Vaux-Hall*,

A Quantity of neat Brandy,	Red ratifie,
Raſberry Brandy,	Cinnamon water,
Cherry Brandy,	Clove water
Cherry rum,	Orange do.
Brandy ſhrub,	Anniſeed do.
Shrub of Jamaica ſpirits,	All-Fours,
Geneva,	Doctor Stevens,
Spirits of Wine,	Weſt-India and New-York Rum,
Jamaica ſpirits,	Madeira, and Teneriff
Royal Uſquebaugh,	wines, &c. &c.

The good Quality of ſaid DEANE's LIQUORS, has for ſeveral Years paſt been well experienced; but in a more particular Manner this laſt Year—as the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectations, ten fold.

☞ And ſtill he is determined, if poſſible, to make better.

. Being fully convinced by long Experience, that the ſureſt Means to acquire a ſpeedy Sale of the above *Articles*, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to ſell on as reaſonable Terms as any one elſe.) and good Attendance; which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the conſtant Study of the

Public's very obliged, and very humble Servant,
98— R. DEANE.

Saturday evening laſt the Earl of Halifax Packet, Captain Boulderſon, arrived here with the December mail, in 11 weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following advices, up to the 2d of that month, viz.

WARSAW, November 3.

THE Empreſs of Ruſſia has ordered 30,000 recruits to be raiſed in her new provinces of Poland;—and every town and village is obliged, in proportion to the men raiſed, to give a certain ſum of money to fit them out with clothes and arms.

The deliberations of our Delegates ſtill continue, though attended with quarrels, fighting, and the utmoſt confuſion, ſo that not the leaſt buſineſs is done; and we ſtill fear that a worſe fate is hanging over the Republic.

Baſſora, July 27. Kerim Kan, Regent of Perſia, has ſummoned the Turks who command in this city, to deliver up the Perſians, Armenians, and others, ſubjects of Perſia, who are ſettled here under the dominion of the Porte. There is great reaſon to think the object of this demand is to oblige the Perſians, &c. to purchaſe their liberty of continuing here.

Scarce were we delivered from the peſtilence, when Khab, chief of an Arabian Hord, came to beſiege us, and continues ſtill before this place; his people pillage according to their cuſtom, all parts that are defenceleſs, and have burnt the Turkiſh and other veſſels that were on our coaſt and in the port. Our trade ſuffers greatly from their incurſions. The Chief of the Engliſh factory is dead, with all of that nation, to Bombay, and no ſhip from India has ſince arrived here.

Aleppo, Auguſt 31. The Turks ſay that they have not for 86 years paſt experienced the calamity of the plague to that degree they have lately at Baſſora and Bagdad.—On the 10th of January laſt the plague broke out in the ſuburbs of the laſt mentioned place, and began to ſpread into the city; and in the months of February, March, and April, its progreſs was ſo rapid, that out of 400,000 inhabitants, there remained but a fourth part. The inhabitants of Hela, Iman Aly, Iman Huſſein, and Iman Mouſſa, all proved the victims of the contagion.

The pilgrims who came to thoſe places in April, as uſual, to pay their devotions, found nothing but dead carcaſſes, and empty habitations. The pilgrims from Iman Aly, and the Jew families who had eſcaped from Bagdad, went to Baſſora, and carried the contagion thither. Towards the end of March the Chriſtians and Franks took the neceſſary cautions to eſcape the infection: But the Muſſelmen felt the effects of it moſt dreadfully. Eight thouſand Turks, in one quarter of the town only, died between the 15th and 25th of April; and out of 500 domeſtics belonging to the Governor, he had but one ſlave left alive, who was employed in fetching rice for the ſubſiſtance of his maſter. There were 200,000 in that city, out of which 80,000 died, 5000 eſcaped into the Perſian Gulf, 5000 others recovered from the diſtemper, and 10,000 were ſo happy as to eſcape the infection. The hot weather in May put a ſtop to the diſtemper at Bagdad, and by the 10th of June Baſſora was free from it. An Armenian Roman catholic prieſt, 80 years of age, who practiſed as a phyſician, entirely eſcaped the infection, tho' expoſed to the utmoſt in relieving others. The tribes of Arabs, encamped between Baſſora and Bagdad ſuffered prodigiouſly. Kerim Kan, Regent of Perſia, by drawing a line of troops along the frontiers of his kingdom, prevented it from contagion. The chief of the Engliſh factory retired to his country houſe, but the plague purſuing him, he found means to eſcape to Maſcat on board a ſmall Engliſh veſſel. The merchants and other Engliſh there, endeavouring to follow his example, embarked on board another veſſel, but had the misfortune to be taken by the pirates of Karek, and carried to Benderik, a port in Perſia, where they are treated but indifferently. The ſick they left behind in the hoſpital all died. The Biſhop of Babylon ſhut himſelf up, in hopes to eſcape the infection by that means; but having loſt all his domeſtics, was forced to go out to procure ſubſiſtance, and being ſeized with the plague, died of it.

Malta, Oct. 4. This day came into our port a Turkiſh veſſel, taken by one of our ſhips, with ſix Turks and three Hebrew merchants on board, loaded with barley, beans, &c. A few days ago alſo came in here a veſſel with 45 Turks, men and women, laden with divers ſorts of merchandiſe, and among the reſt two fine horſes. Eight Turks were killed, and ſeveral Malteſe wounded in the engagement. It is obſervable that in the attack the women threw their own children into the ſea to prevent their falling into ſlavery; but every poſſible means were uſed by the Malteſe to ſave them.

Meſſina, October 12. The laſt letters from Palermo mention, that the inhabitants of that place are ſtill under arms, that they keep the gates of the city ſhut, and a conſtant patrole to prevent any of the principal inhabitants from abſenting themſelves; many of whom they have obliged to join them to prevent the return of the Viceroy. Theſe letters add, that the Viceroy diſcovered ſeveral Noblemen among the ſeditious, and that one of them ſtruck at his arm with his ſabre, juſt as he was entering the ſkiff-boat to go on board the ſhip which brought him here, where he has not yet made his entry.

The report that the people of Catania had revolted is not true. The inhabitants only were diſpleaſed at a merchant who was ſuſpected of having monopolized the corn for ſome years paſt.

Peterſburgh, October 18. The following account of the ſucceſs of our troops on the other ſide of the Danube ſince the victory gained by Gen. Ungbar, near Hirſova, on the 15th ult. is received at Court by a courier from Count Romanzow.

Major Dimterlew was diſpatched on the 17th of September, by General Ungbar, to attack the caſtle of Kurſendzy, and met on his way with Paſſa Zerkes, at the head of one thouſand horſe, whom he defeated, killed one hundred and fifty, wounded eighty, made about thirty four priſoners, among whom were thirteen Frenchmen, and took an hundren and twenty five horſes, forty camels, ſix pieces of canon, and four ſtandards. The reſt were ſcattered, and in purſuing them two Baſſas were made priſoners; after which the Major proceeded, and burnt the caſtle, with the neighbouring village of Anadomi.

Major Lalach on the ſame day met with a detachment of one hundred and fifty horſe, commanded by Huſſun Bayraktar, who would not ſurrender, but fought till eighty were killed, fifteen wounded, and himſelf and the remainder made priſoners.

On the next day a detachment of three thouſand Turkiſh horſe, commanded by the Seraſkiers of Widdin and Nicopoli, was defeated near the city of Flamund, by Lieutenant General Kamenskoy. He purſued them, but in their flight, they fell in with the army of Count Solticow, where they were again attacked, and the greateſt part of them made priſoners. Among the priſoners are, the Seraskier of Widdin, of three tails, Muſſun Baſſa, nine Bayraktars, two Oda Baſſas, one Iman, one Dervis, and about forty Janiſſaries; and almoſt all the horſes were taken.

Colonel Prince Kantemier, met on the 30th of September with one thouſand five hundred Turks near Turna, who were marching to aſſiſt Muſſun Baſſa, but came too late. The colonel attacked them with about two thouſand Coſſacks, and entirely defeated them. About eighty were killed, forty made priſoners, and three ſtandards and four pieces of cannon were taken. The Coſſacks purſued them for ſome time, and every day brought in priſoners.

Theſe advices add, that the army of the Grand Viſir had removed farther into Romelia.

Naples, Oct. 19. We have accounts from Sicily, that the burghers and people of Palermo, finding that the Archbiſhop's indulto and the decree of the Sacred Council have not yet been ratified by his Sicilian Majeſty, are preparing for the worſt; they have walled up three gates of the town, and mount a ſtrong guard at the fourth, which does not permit any of the nobility to go out; and ſuch as had already retired to their country ſeats have been brought back by threats of the deſtruction of their houſes if they did not immediately return; they oblige two of the nobility to mount guard with them at the gate of the town, and are ſo fearful of a ſurpriſe that they do not allow the church bells to be rung; they are conſtantly employed in making every preparation for defence, and the very mechanics work with their arms ready by them.

Oct. 26. The populace of Palermo roſe in arms again the 18th of this month, and proceeded to pillage the houſes of the nobility and merchants; but the nobles and merchants, having been joined by ſeveral perſons, marched againſt the rioters, ſeized about 400, and diſperſed the reſt: after which they ſent an expreſs to court, to inform the King of what had happened. Much blood is ſaid to have been ſpilt on the occaſion.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 29. Some late advice from the Danube, ſays, that a large body of the Ruſſians had made an attack upon Girlow, which did not ſucceed; the Turks moſt bravely repulſed them, and after a very ſmart engagement, which laſted ſome conſiderable time, the Ruſſians were obliged to retreat ſo precipitately that they loſt their artillery, proviſions, &c.

By the ſame courier we are adviſed that the Turkiſh ſquadron in the Black Sea has ſuffered very great damage by a violent tempeſt; one of their veſſels, called the Deuret Guerai, is loſt, and that, in which was the

Vice Admiral, was with great difficulty saved.

Naples, October 26. We have accounts from Palermo of freſh troubles: Some of the principal burghers, which claſs is diſtinguiſhed there by the name of *Maeſtranza*, or artificers, who were concerned in the late revolution, fearing a juſt puniſhment, ſigned a memorial to be preſented to his Sicilian Majeſty, imploring his Majeſty's pardon, and requeſting the return of the Duke Feglianì; others of the ſame claſs, who had been applied to, refuſed to ſign this memorial, without previouſly conſulting the lower claſs of people, who immediately, upon being informed thereof, went to the palace of the Archbiſhop, whom they obliged to appear in his balcony, and tear the memorial in their preſence, declaring at the ſame time, that, if they ſhould hear any more of a deſire to recall the Vice-Roy, they would even attack, and drive him from Meſſina.

The *Maeſtranza*, who continue in poſſeſſion of the city of Palermo, thinking it neceſſary to make an example of ſome of the lower claſs, who had taken advantage of the troubles, to commit the moſt daring robberies, ſeized upon ſeveral of them, ſome of whom were tried and condemned to die; one of the latter offered to make a great diſcovery, if they would ſpare his life; which being granted, he declared himſelf engaged in a conſpiracy, with many others, to murder the nobility, and ſeize upon the city; and that the rendezvous was in a cavern near the town; which place being accordingly ſurrounded, above three hundred of this armed rabble have been taken, the attackers having found means to drive them out of their ſtrong hold by ſmoke. The priſons at Palermo are now full, and three of the chief conſpirators have been executed.

Vienna, October 20. This day a courier arrived at the Ruſſian Ambaſſador's hotel, who was diſpatched by Count Romanzow, through Tranſylvania, and has brought an account of a new victory gained by General Unghar, near Siliſtria, on the 7th inſt. over an army of 25,000 Turks. The General attacked them with ſuch uncommon bravery, that in a ſhort time 800 were killed, and many wounded, which threw them into ſuch confuſion, that they fled, and endeavoured to take ſhelter in the fortreſs of Siliſtria. One thouſand of the enemy were made priſoners, and all their heavy cannon, tents, and equipage, were taken; and the Ruſſians were in purſuit of the enemy, when the courier was diſpatched. General Unghar, with the reſt of the army, is in march towards Siliſtria, in order to block up the fortreſs, and attempt the reduction of it, which would make the Ruſſians maſters of all Romelia; and ſoon after we might expect to hear of the Chriſtian banners being diſplayed at Conſtantinople. The particulars of this victory are daily expected. It is remarkable, that this hero in one month has gained three victories of great conſequence, which has ſo terrified the Turks, that they fly at the very approach of his army.

By letters from Belgrade we are informed that as ſoon as it was made known to the Divan, that the Ruſſian grand army was reinforced, orders were ſent to Boſnia and Servia, to diſpatch the greateſt part of the troops in garriſon there to the army of the Grand Vizir, and to impreſs men to ſerve in their ſtead; which order the governing Baſſa refuſed to comply with, and acquainted the Divan, that the garriſons, as well as the other people, were highly neceſſary in thoſe provinces, as a powerful Auſtrian army ſurrounded them, and an attack from the Emperor, in all probability, was ſoon to be expected.

Warſaw, Nov. 2. As the Ruſſians have juſt gained ſome further advantages on the other ſide of the Danube, they talk of ſending over another conſiderable body of troops, and making a winter campaign there.

Paris, Nov. 15. The Dutcheſs of Chartres has diſtributed in charity the greateſt part of the preſents which ſhe received on account of the birth of the Duke de Valois, her ſon. Amongſt the many other good works of this Princeſs, ſhe hath given a thouſand crowns to portion twelve poor maidens of the pariſh of St. Euſtache.

Leghorn, Oct. 16. We learn from the Archipelago, that Admiral Spiritow is gone with the greateſt part of his forces upon ſome expedition, and that he was met off the iſle of Samos with eight ſhips of the line, two bomb-ketches, ſeveral frigates, and other light veſſels. It is thought he was going to Rhodes to burn three men of war that are upon the ſtocks there.

Oſnaburg, Oct. 26. The King of England, as tutor to the Biſhop of Oſnaburg his ſon, has ordered the chapter of our cathedral to put into execution the Pope's bull, which ſuppreſſes the order of the Jeſuits; to employ the effects of that order in uſeful foundations; and to ſend his Majeſty an account how they have diſpoſed of the money.

Dublin, Nov. 18. Saturday laſt night the new Commiſſioners of Exciſe, and the new Surveyors General, here, had notice that his Majeſty had no further occaſion for their ſervice.

LONDON.

Nov. 4. The act for trying rioters in Dublin for offences committed in other parts, is repealed.

A woman who calls herſelf the hon. Elizabeth Harriet Greve, was yeſterday taken up, for having fraudulently obtained many conſiderable ſums of money from ſeveral perſons under pretence of helping them to profitable places, by which ſeveral perſons and families were ruined. She turns out to be a felon, formerly ſentenced to tranſportation.

One Edward Gadder, was committed for ſelling inſtead of beef the fleſh of a dog ſuppoſed to have been mad.

Yeſterday the Captain of a ſhip lately arrived from America, being, at dinner at Mr. L——s, merchant, Rotherhithe, ſuddenly ſeized with a fit of inſanity, he with a caſe knife cut his own throat, and expired ſoon after.

Nov. 16. On certain intelligence from Worceſter, that there was reaſon to ſuſpect a combination between Mr. Rous, the miniſterial candidate, and Mr. Kelly, the pretended patriot, ſupported by the mercantile intereſt, who had declined the poll, and was ſuppoſed to have been bribed to it by Mr. Rous, or his party, Sir Watkin Lewes, at the preſſing ſolicitation of his friends, on Sunday morning ſet out for Worceſter, in order to offer himſelf a candidate to repreſent that city in Parliament.

In advertiſements which were diſtributed among the citizens on that occaſion, were theſe expreſſions:

"Let us reflect with diſdain on two perſons, who after amuſing us for ſome time paſt with mere profeſſions, ſeem now to have bartered us as they would bales of cloth; Mr. Kelly the *ſaleſman*, Mr. Rous the *purchaſer*. But we will convince ſuch candidates, that we are neither to be bought or ſold. Let us therefore aſſert our own independance, and convince the world, that the citizens of Worceſter are truly virtuous, by making choice of Sir Watkin Lewes.

"I am aſſured that Sir Watkin Lewes will bind himſelf, by the moſt ſolemn obligations, to accept of no place, penſion, or any other gratuity from adminiſtration, and that he will to the utmoſt of his power, ſupport that laudable meaſure of ſhortening the duration of Parliament, as well as for the *excluſion* of placemen and penſioners, without which this country muſt be ſpeedily ruined. The compromiſe between the two candidates hath put an end to all engagements, to either of them, ſo that every one is at liberty to vote as he pleaſes."

Extract of a letter from Worceſter, Nov. 18.

"Here has been ſuch work as was never before known, owing to Mr. Kelly's declining, by a mob that have but few votes: On the evening I wrote to you, they took his coach, hauled it about the ſtreets, and would have thrown it over Severn bridge, but from the interpoſition of ſome people of conſequence; in the night they broke all the windows of his private lodgings, and he was obliged to get up four times in the night, and throw money to them; and every night they have put a guard at each turnpike to prevent his going, not from the affection they bear him, but merely to ſupport a conteſt, as expreſſes had been ſent to ſtop all the London and country voters, who have been obliged to be ſent for again. His coach, which is much damaged, went privately off this morning at 3 o'clock, and I apprehend, if Mrs. Kelly is well enough, they will get privately away this evening, as they expected to have been murdered on Thurday night laſt, and Mrs. Kelly has been in fits almoſt ever ſince; I hope my next will be more favourable."

The late Lord Mayor in the barge deſired Mr. Bull to excuſe his dining at Guildhall, meaning no offence to him, but not chooſing the company of Mr. Wilkes or the Sheriffs. When he returned to the Manſion houſe, the great door was locked, the ſervants being gone to Guildhall. Whilſt he ſtood there the mob became outrageous, they hiſſed, they groaned, they pelted with mud and rotten eggs, and a large ſtone was thrown, which ſtruck one of the attendants on the breaſt. The Common Council is to conſider of the riot, and to offer a reward for the diſcovery of the raſcal who threw the ſtone.

Nov. 25. On Sunday morning, about twelve o'clock, a gentleman of Clement's-inn ſat out from Hicks's hall to go to York and back again on foot in ſix days 403 miles, for a wager of 600 guineas. He went 90 miles the firſt day. Many very conſiderable bets are depending on this performance.

They write from Baſtia, in the iſland of Corſica, that the 24th of laſt month eight Corſicans, who had raiſed a tumult at Finmorbo, had been broken on a wheel, to deter the inhabitants from ſeditious practices.

Extract of a letter from Worceſter, Nov. 19.

"The ſpirit of the people here is to the full as high as in the city of London; every day as Sir Watkin Lewis goes in and out of Court, he is attended by a prodigious concourſe of people, and many of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants, with colours flying, muſic playing, and two pages walking before him in red leather (the manufacture of this place) and gold lace, carrying large branches of laurel, ornamented with gold leaf. This day, after being attended home to the inn, he ordered his coach to carry him out to dinner with a gentleman in the town; the populace unharneſſed the horſes, and, with a drum beating and a fife playing before him, conducted him, as on a triumphal car, to the place of his invitation. Upon the whole, ſuch a ſpirit never before was exhibited here. Laſt night a very large ſubſcription was entered into to ſupport the cauſe, and independence of the city of Worceſter againſt bribery and Aſiatic corruption."

Extract of another letter from Worceſter, dated the 22*d inſtant.*

"It is imagined the poll will not finally cloſe before Thurſday: its tedious delay hath been partly owing to the Bribery Oath, partly to the exceptions ſo frequently taken by the friends of each candidate to the voters, and in a great meaſure to the perpetual diſputes, which more than any thing ſeem to have retarded the buſineſs of the election. Upon a moderate computation it is not ſuppoſed that the expence attending the conteſt can ſtand Mr. Rous in leſs than one thouſand pounds each day. On the part of Sir Watkin Lewes, the ſpirited and independent members of the corporation opened ſubſcriptions to make good the diſburſements, and on Friday two thouſand pounds were ſubſcribed to defray further contingencies. Beſides adminiſtering the bribery oath, cautionary hand bills againſt committing wilful perjury have been diſtributed, and it is preſumed with great ſucceſs, amongſt the people, as many freemen to the laſt degree diſtreſſed and in rags, after receiving money, brought it to the hall, threw it with indignation upon the table, and voted for Sir Watkin Lewes. On Thurſday a party proceeded to poll with the following label in their hats: "*A ſecond hand chair to let, inquire of Mr. Rous.*"

A letter from Conſtantinople ſays, "About twenty ſacks, filled with heads, have been expoſed to public view, in order to appeaſe the riotous mob, pretended to be the heads of the Ruſſians which have been ſlain by Crimgairy, the Khan of the Tartars, at his ſucceſsful landing in the Crimea."

By authentic letters from Switzerland we are informed, that great diſſentions have of late taken place among the United Cantons, and that ſome of the Cantons, conſpiring with the Abbe de G—, are abſolutely determined to put themſelves under the protection of the French; the conſequences of which are impatiently expected.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Paris informs us, that in a late hunting match, in the foreſt of Fontainbleau, the King of France narrowly eſcaped being gored by a ſtag, which ran at his horſe, and wounded the animal in ſo terrible a manner in the belly, that he died ſoon after.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Nov. 5.

"We have juſt received the following advices from the Ruſſian grand army. Count Romanzow has been for theſe two months paſt ſending troops over the Danube in ſmall bodies at different places, in which manner he brought the greateſt part of his army upon the oppoſite ſhore in an inviſible way. The Turkiſh grand army thinking themſelves ſecure from any hoſtile attack, were juſt about taking up their winter quarters, and occupied to get ready their winter baggage, when they were attacked by the Ruſſians, who came from the woods and mountains of Homaes, and made themſelves maſters of their artillery. The Turks, by this unexpected attack, were not able to put themſelves in a poſture of defence, but thought it better to take refuge in a neighbouring fortreſs; others (and as ſeveral aſſert, commanded by the Grand Vizir himſelf) took refuge in the famous fortreſs of Siliſtria, and ſome fled farther into Romelia towards Adrianople; ſo that the Turkiſh grand army was entirely diſperſed. The Ruſſians made themſelves maſters of the camp, took poſſeſſion of the enemy's entrenchments, and the Coſſacks purſued the enemy. Theſe are all the particulars we have been yet able to pick up, but a circumſtantial account, properly authenticated, is hourly expected."

Nov. 26. A foreign Gentleman, who has been converſant many years in Holland, and made the modern ſyſtem of the Dutch his peculiar ſtudy, affirms, that the United Provinces were never ſince the foundation of that Republic, on ſo reſpectable a footing, both in their foreign connections, as well as internal police, by a long uninterrupted peace, frugal induſtry, and extenſive trade. It is ſaid the Dutch can raiſe immediately 40,000,000l. ſterling at home, beſides the immenſe ſums lodged in the funds at intereſt, in different foreign ſtates, whereof England is the principal.

The laſt letters from Leghorn adviſe, that two frigates have lately been taken and carried into that port by a Ruſſian man of war from the Levant, bound to Conſtantinople, with ſtores for the Grand Signior.

Letters from Minorca adviſe, that every thing is carried on with a very high hand there, and that two Officers of the garriſon were under an arreſt, for ſtriking the Governor's ſervant, who had been very impertinent to them.

Advices from Malaga ſay, that ſeven French men of war from Toulon, were put into that port, in a moſt ſhattered condition, having met with a gale of wind, and carried away their maſts, and part of their crew was waſhed overboard by the tempeſtuous weather, and the ſwelling of the ſea.

Manufactories, whilſt they are daily decaying in the mother country, are daily eſtabliſhing in the colonies, ſo that if one may venture to propheſy, the dependance will, in a few years be reverſed, and, like the ſtork, the parent owe her ſubſiſtance to her children.

By a letter from Worceſter, we hear that the election ended laſt Thurday, and at the cloſe of the poll Mr. Rous had a majority of 265.

The two laſt days poll at the above election ſtood thus: Wedneſday Nov. 24, for Mr. Rous, 176; Sir Watkin Lewes, 26; On Thurſday Nov. 25, for Mr. Rous 41; Sir Watkin, 24.

A letter from Worceſter ſays, "Mr. R. muſt have ſpent near 20,000l. in attempting to procure a ſeat in Parliament for only a few months. Sir Watkin Lewes will certainly petition the Houſe."

Conteſted elections (ſays a correſpondent) are the deſtruction of political, and indeed of moral honeſty; neither the merit nor fidelity of the candidate are objects of conſideration with the conſtituents, but their fortunes! and in proportion to their extravagance (which is *occaſionally called* munificence and generoſity) they are applauded and eſteemed! Here is the grand evil from which our calamities have ſprung, and which will finally terminate in the total ruin of this unhappy country!

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 16.

"They are very buſy in making the moſt magnificent preparations for the marriage of the Count Artois with the Princeſs of Sardinia, which is to be on the 9th of next month.

"We are informed that a treaty of the moſt important kind is now upon the carpet between our Court and that of Berlin.

"It is very ſtrongly reported here, that we ſhall ſend a powerful fleet into the Mediterranean next ſpring.

"We have juſt learned, that the Republick of Malta has entered into an alliance with Ruſſia, and are to ſupport her with a fleet of ſix men of war, and four frigates, againſt the Porte."

Nov. 29. The corps of 15000 men, which the Turks had ſent on an enterpriſe againſt the Crimea, has been entirely defeated by the Ruſſians, and the fleet diſperſed.

The Iriſh oppoſition has ſuſtained a mortal blow by the death of the Duke of Leinſter. The hopes of that diſconſolate nation are now centred in Sir William Mayne.

Extract of a letter from St. George's Key, Honduras, September 6.

"The city of Guatimala, one of the largeſt in New-Spain, and ſituate not far from us, was a few days ago deſtroyed by an earthquake, and entirely ſunk under water, and many thouſands of the inhabitants periſhed: Thoſe that eſcaped with their lives are in the greateſt diſtreſs. The Spaniſh Gentleman that is now here to adjuſt the affairs of the Thetis, propoſes to ſet out to-morrow for Guatimala, as it is reported that the directors of the factory are all periſhed, among whom are his uncle and brother."

The following anecdote, the authenticity of which may be depended upon, will ſerve to ſhew that the politeneſs of the French nation is not confined merely to acts frivolouſly ſplendid: Upon the arrival of the Duke and Dutcheſs of Cumberland at St. Omer's, nine priſoners cloſely ſhut up in the Chacot had a ſtate of their ſeveral caſes drawn out and preſented to her Highneſs, ſetting forth a moſt indigent and piteous ſituation, together with the gloomy proſpect of durance for life, though not one of them it ſeems was convicted of any crime of a capital or an atrocious nature. The Dutcheſs having conſidered their petition, ſent them a purſe of louis d'ors, adding that ſhe dared not preſume ſo far to interfere with the police of the country as to ſolicit their releaſe. The very morning following, the Commandant of the city repaired in form to the hotel of their Royal Highneſſes, to acquaint them that he was inſtructed by the King of France, to look upon their orders as the orders of his Sovereign. On ſo auſpicious an occaſion the Dutcheſs immediately laid before him what had paſſed the preceding day, relating to the unfortunate petitioners, and added, that by his declaration of the gracious intentions of his Royal Maſter, ſhe was induced to flatter herſelf ſhe might be releaſed from the diſtreſs of mind the miſery of thoſe poor wretches had put her in. His Excellency made a profound bow, begged permiſſion to withdraw only for a few minutes, when the generous Frenchman returned to acquaint her Royal Highneſs, that the poor men in queſtion were all unbound at the ſtreet-door to return her thanks for their liberty.

[This is an affecting ſtory!—How ſtrange it is, that people whoſe fortunes and ſtation enables them to do a thouſand acts of generoſity and beneficence, do not more frequently indulge themſelves in the tranſporting, heart and heaven approving pleaſure of confering benefits!]

December 1. Yeſterday afternoon, at the cloſe of the poll at Guildhall, for a Repreſentative in Parliament for this City, the numbers ſtood as follow:

For the Lord Mayor, —— 1381
John Roberts, Eſq; —— 1361

Laſt Saturday Mr. Alderman Wilkes polled as ſoon as the books were opened for the Lord Mayor.

A privy council will be held this day after the breaking up of the levee at St. James's, when a proper perſon will be appointed to ſucceed Gen. Gage as Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in North-America.

The abſentee tax was brought into the Houſe of Commons of Ireland laſt Thurſday; and from the *complexion* of the Houſe, it was thought it would paſs. Mr. Henry Flood has engaged to ſupport the meaſure, having previouſly made his terms with Government for that purpoſe.

An account is arrived this day from Ireland, which ſays, this tax, after a long debate, was thrown out by a majority of twelve.

The council held a few nights ago at Lord Rochford's office, is ſaid to be in conſequence of ſome French movements, not altogether compatible with the terms which the Gallic and Britiſh Courts are publicly underſtood to be upon.

A ſubſidy treaty is concluded with the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, who is to keep on foot a body of horſe and foot in readineſs for the ſervice of his Majeſty's German dominions.

Advice from Dantzic, mentions lately, that ſome diſcord has ariſen among the populace, occaſioned by an additional tax having been levied on corn, and was productive of very diſagreeable effects.

Dec. 2. This Day at the cloſe of the poll for a member for this city, the numbers were, for The Lord Mayor, 2026
Mr. Roberts, 1994

Nov. 6. By the King of Pruſſia's countenancing the Jeſuits, and permitting the Roman Catholics to open their churches in his dominions, it is ſuppoſed he is inclined to embrace the Roman Catholic religion.

On Thurſday was argued in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, the exceptions in arreſt of judgment, in the cauſe between the City and Aldermen Plumb, to diſfranchiſe him, for refuſing to attend on the ſummons of the Lord Mayor.

Juſt before the pleadings were ended, the Recorder was obliged to attend the Lord Mayor, and the final judgment was poſtponing—but is expected to go againſt the Alderman.

Two battalions of Auſtrian troops are ſaid to be in the fortreſs of Cockaim.

Letters from Hanault adviſe, that the diſtemper among the horn'd cattle is broke out there with great violence.

A letter of the 29th October from Paris ſays, there is no doubt but the Emperor who has 120,000 men in readineſs, intends war againſt the Turks.

Nov. 9. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has taken off all the duties on Britiſh linen, and woolen goods imported into her dominions.

Doct. Samuel Johnſon, with Mr. Boſwell, have made a tour through his Majeſty's northern dominions, Scotland and the Iſles, from which we may expect a curious account.

Nov. 11. None of the Nobility, nor Judges, though invited, attended the Lord Mayor's feaſt at Guildhall. One writer ſays, *The behaviour of the* rabble *at Guildhall, who gave themſelves the denomination of* Gentlemen, *was calculated rather for a* Bull-baiting *than a Lord Mayor's feaſt.*

Yeſterday at the High Court of Admiralty, at the Old Bailey, was tried 4 of the crew of the Sea-Horſe ſloop (condemned ſometime ago in the Court of Exchequer as a ſmuggling veſſel) for aiding and abetting John Nochols in the murder of a cuſtom-houſe officer, on the high ſeas, June 23, 1771. in attempting to board the ſloop.—— The priſoners were acquitted. The King's officers having no legal authority to board the veſſel.

The ſame day a man was examined for ſtealing from a window, a book, value 6d. He owned the fact, but ſaid he had a wife and 4 children, who at that time had not eat in 2 days. This ſtory drew tears from the auditors, and a generous relief from a young Nobleman preſent.

Nov. 13. The marriage between the Duke de Artois, and the Princeſs Elizabeth, daughter of his Sardinian Majeſty, is ſo pleaſing to the King of France, that he hath promiſed to renounce all pretenſions to her father's dominions in Piedmont and Savoy.

In the Iriſh Parliament, notwithſtanding the favourable opinion conceived of Lord Harcourt, on his arrival in Ireland, the miniſterial party are as powerful as ever, and carry every queſtion as they pleaſe——ſo that that poor devoted nation ſeems to have no chance to avoid ruin and ſlavery.

A moſt affecting picture of their oppreſſion and general diſtreſs was exhibited by ſeveral of the members in the debates, on motions for laying new taxes and impoſitions upon them, when they are already burden'd with more than they are able to bear. Mr. Fitzgibbon, in his ſpeech againſt new taxes, among many other affecting paſſages, has theſe words,—"I find at laſt, that the Miniſtry of England, jealous of our abridged "privileges, have their eye on a general "land tax, for all other ſchemes they ſee "are ineffectual; if they tax our ſoap, the "poor muſt rot in filth, for they would "not have wherewith to waſh the rags of "wretchedneſs;—if a tax was laid on leather, even the hardened brogue they wear "at preſent muſt be laid aſide; if a tax on "candles, the dreary night of winter muſt "be a night of darkneſs to them;—and if "on malt, the cold cup of water muſt allay "their thirſt; upward, Sir, of two millions "of our poor people are unable to pay any "tax at all, whoſe diſtreſſes are ſo great, "and whoſe poverty is ſo well known, that "inſtead of the two ſhillings exacted for "their ſingle hearth, when to them the tremendous gatherers appear, they have "often been obliged to part with the pot "that was to boil their potatoes."

Beſides the expences of government, augmented by extravagant ſalaries to a great number of uſeleſs officers, theſe poor people are burdened with the payment of a liſt of penſions amounting to about £.79,000 per ann. to perſons with whom they have no concern, and from whom they never received any benefit.

NEW-YORK, March 3.

Tueſday laſt Week Peter R. Livingſton, Eſq; took his Seat in the preſent General Aſſembly, as the returned Member for the Lordſhip and Manor of Livingſton.

Wedneſday laſt Week the General Aſſembly of this Province voted his Excellency our Governor, the Sum of £.5000 Currency, to compenſate in ſome Meaſure, for the Loſs ſuſtained by the late dreadful Fire at Fort George, and to expreſs their great Eſteem for his Excellency's Perſon and Family.

Capt. Wilſon, in a Brig belonging to Philadelphia, was ſeized at Leogane, in the Iſland of Hiſpaniola, the latter End of January laſt, for having on board a few Kegs of Hog's Lard.

On Thurſday the 17th ult. as Mr. John Keating, of this City, and another Man, were coming with Mr. Samuel Warren, in his Sleigh with two Horſes, driven by himſelf, in deſcending the Hill at Wapping's Creek (where there is a ſhort turn in the Road, to go over a Bridge, not rail'd at the Sides) the Horſes took Fright, and ran ſo violently, that without turning, they ſprung off the Bridge, between that and a Mill Houſe, the upper Windows whereof were broken by the Sleigh in its Fall, which was upwards of 30 Feet; whereby Mr. Warren the Driver, was ſo bruiſed, that he died next Day, Mr. Keating was a little bruiſed on the Cheek, near the Eye, but the other Man and the Horſes eſcaped unhurt.

The Halifax Packet, Capt. Boulderſon, is ready to ſail this Day, with the Mail for Falmouth.

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Nichola Mole, January 27, 1774. from Captain Gandal, of the Brig Prince of Orange, from Philadelphia.

"On Saturday the 13th Jan. Lat. 28, 26. Long. 68, 38. Wind S. almoſt a Calm till 12, then began to freſhen, and continued increaſing; at 2 took in the light Sails, and as the Wind began to blow hard, ſound the Veſſel ſo crank, that ſhe could carry no ſail at all. About 3, making deep Pitch and lee Lurch, ſhe was almoſt buried in the Sea. I endeavoured to put her before the Wind, to free the Deck from Water, but ſoon diſcovered ſhe was Water-Logged, and had between 5 and 6 Feet Water in the Hold. We put both Pumps to Work, but not gaining any Thing on the Water, we fell to clearing the Decks (which were very heavy loaded) in order to lighten, and if poſſible preſerve the Veſſel and our Lives; in this we happily ſucceeded, and about 12 at Night, to our great Satisfaction, got all the Water pumped out."

On Tueſday, laſt Week, was married, by the Revd. Doct. Auchmuty, Mr. Paſchal Nelſon Smith, Merchant, (Partner with John Aſpinwall, Eſq;) to Miſs Heſter Sears, Daughter of Mr. Iſaac Sears, of this City, Merchant.

On Tueſday laſt was married, —— Burton, Eſq; a Gentleman of a large Fortune in England, to Miſs Bella Auchmuty, ſecond Daughter of the Revd. Doct. Auchmuty.

WILLIAM NEILSON,
HATH FOR SALE,
Hibernia and *Mount Hope*
PIG IRON,

REFINED Bar Iron, well aſſorted and warranted good; a few caſks of the beſt Carolina Indigo, Roſe Butter in whole and half firkins; Briſtol Beer in tierces, blue and white China Cups and Saucers in ſmall boxes; an aſſortment of Iriſh Linens, juſt come to hand, from 18d. to 3s. per yard; Raiſins and Figs in boxes. 26 9

[The Arrival of the Packet has obliged us to defer our Accounts of the public Affairs in North-Carolina, New-Jerſey, and other American Intelligence, as well as many Pieces intended for this Paper.]

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Hannah, J. Wynkoop, Coracoa
Richmond, A. Lawrence, ditto
Johanna, D. Dyke, St. Euſtatia
Eſther, W. Lowndes, Turks Iſland
Betſey, W. Lightbourn, ditto
Charming Polly, J. St. Croix, R. Iſla.
Live Oak, J. Buchannan, Virginia
Brig Elliot, J. T. Pym, Bilboa
Outward bound.
Brig Lydia, W. Adair, Barbados
Betſey, P. Schermerhorn, S. Carol.
Elliot, J. T. Pym, Bilboa
Olive Branch, A. Bogart, Surinam
Sloop Maria, R. Grinnell, Africa
Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, Phil.
Lawrence, W. Gilbert, Barbados
Hannah, J. Wynkoop, ditto
Live Oak, J. Buchannan, Virginia
Charity, D. Bewes, Dublin
Cleared for Departure.
Brig Charming Peggy, J. Lawrence, Bilboa
Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, Phil.
Sloop Jenny, J. Fox, Virginia
Sally, C. Dekay, Gibraltar
Helena, A. Honſton, Liſbon
Sally, S. Lyon, St. Vincent

TO BE SOLD,
On reaſonable TERMS,

THREE *Years to come from the* 29th *of September next, of a Leaſe of the Foreſt of Dean Furnace, with Four Thouſand Acres of Land, a good Dwelling Houſe, Kitchen and Cellars, Store, Smith and Carpenter's Shop; four Stables, a Saw-Mill, and many Houſes for Workmen, there is Wood enough within two Miles: During the Leaſe, the Ore, or Iron Mine on the Spot, without Carriage, and valu'd for two Shillings per Ton; the Diſtance to Navigation, five Miles; Water in great Plenty the drieſt Seaſon; ſo that on theſe Conſiderations, 'tis believed by capable Judges, that Pig Iron and Caſtings, can be made at the ſaid Furnace, and brought to a Market, cheaper than any other in America: The Expence of Cartage and Freight being twelve Shillings per Ton, to New-York and Albany; to Boſton and Philadelphia, Twenty-two Shillings per Ton. With the ſaid Leaſes will be ſold, a new Pair of Bellows, the Utenſils, Moulds, Patterns, Collier's, Miner's, Smith and Carpenter's Tools; Horſes, Oxen, Waggons, Cord-Wood, &c. The Owner's frequent Indiſpoſition, and other Circumſtances, are the Occaſion of the Sale. Whoever therefore it may ſuit, may have a very advantageous Bargain. For Particulars, inquire of Mr. John Morton, Merchant, New-York, or the Subſcriber, at the ſaid Furnace.* 26—

JOHN GRIFFITHS, Jun.

NEW SPERMA CETI MANUFACTORY,
IN THE
CITY OF *NEW YORK.*

SPERMA CETI CANDLES manufactured, warranted pure, to be ſold by SOLOMON SIMSON, SOLOMOM MYERS COHEN, or MANUEL MYERS.

Said MANUEL MYERS, *has alſo for Sale,*
NEW-YORK RUM,
Of the beſt QUALITY. 26 29

TO BE SOLD,
And entered on the firſt of May next,

THE noted griſt-mills, fulling-mill, dwelling houſes, ſtore houſe and barn, together with about 12 acres of land, four acres of excellent land adjoining ſaid mills, the other being wood land, about half a mile diſtance from the mills, lying and being in the county of Somerſet, on the north branch of Rariton, in the province of New-Jerſey, on the main road that leads to Rariton landing and New-Brunſwick, about 14 miles from Old landing, and 15 from New-Brunſwick, in a remarkable healthy place, and in the heart of a wheat country, ſurrounded with able farmers; the griſt mills have two pair of excellent ſtones, the one burr, a winnowing mill and ſkreen for cleaning wheat, five good bolts for merchant and country work, all in excellent good order, and go by water; the mills and dams are ſo ſituated that little or no riſque of being damaged by freſhets or breaking of the ice, and never known to be ſo dry as to prevent grinding; the dwelling houſe at a proper diſtance from the mill houſe, a commodious ſtore and ſhop, (which has been kept for many years) adjoining the dwelling houſe; the fulling-mill is in excellent good order adjoining the griſt mills, and has conſtant employ; the dwelling houſe for the fuller is at a convenient diſtance from the mills; as thoſe mills are in a remarkable healthy and rich country, that with proper care may have as much work as they chooſe, they being in poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber. Eaſy payments may be had. For conditions of ſale apply to Richard Sanckes, Merchant, in New-York, or to 26 9

JOHN DUYCHINCK, of Rariton Landing.

N. B. If not ſold by the firſt of May, then to be let.

PURſuant to an order of the honourable Daniel Horſmanden and Thomas Jones, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the province of New-York; notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Stephen Seaman, an inſolvent debtor, to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) before the ſaid Judges, at the chief Juſtice's chamber ſtrute in Smith-ſtreet, on Thurſday the 17th day of March inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an aſſignment of the eſtate of the ſaid inſolvent, ſhould not be made to James Riker, Eſq; and Peter Van Brunt, and he be thereupon diſcharged, according to the directions of the ſeveral acts of the legiſlature of the colony of New-York, with reſpect to the relief of inſolvent debtors; he the ſaid inſolvent, and the reſt of the petitioners having taken the oath and complied with the directions in the ſaid acts preſcribed.

28 March, 1774. 26 8

New-York, February 22d, 1774.

To Meſſrs. Thomas Byerley, and Joſiah Day.

Gentlemen "Undertakers,"

AS I have ſeveral children, as well as a growing family, the eſtabliſhment of our Engliſh GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, in this city, has long been my earneſt deſire. You may, therefore, very eaſily imagine with what pleaſure I have beheld all the late elaborate performances that you, or either of you, may have publiſhed on this ſubject. But none of them, tho' each had it's peculiarities, have afforded me the ſatisfaction which your laſt joint effort, in Meſſrs. Rivington and Holt's paper, has done. This I read with an avidity peculiar to my conſtitution, on the appearance of any thing *new* or *ſtrange*, till I came to the following very *myſterious paragraphs.*

"Who propoſe to teach, *in the following order*, "the ſeveral undermentioned arts and ſciences"

"READING, firſt with a view to correct all *con-*"*tracted* ill-habits, and to leſſen natural defects, "as well as to inculcate the uſe of the pauſes.

"The names and properties of the LETTERS, "with their combinations into ſyllables.

"The properties of WORDS, their relation to, "and dependance upon, each other, with their de-"rivation from other languages, &c.

"The proper diſpoſition of words *in* SENTEN-"CES.

"In each part the ſcholar will be accuſtomed to "furniſh reaſons for every thing he learns, to put "all into *immediate practice*, and eſpecially in the "latter part he will be taught the doctrine of "PUNCTUATION, agreeable to the method of "the preſent *Biſhop of Oxford*, with the uſe of ca-"pitals and marks met with in writings.

"THE ELEMENTS OF COMPOSITION, as "far as they regard the ordinary purpoſes of life, "&c. &c." and here, where I had the moſt need of them, my ingenuity and erudition both failed me!——I beg that you would not think me unworthy of your notice, on account of my utter incapacity to comprehend you—All men are not alike ſuſceptible——Who may be "*familiarly determined*" by two ſuch *Adepts* in "Science" as you are, may appear very "abſtruſe" to others! Do you really mean to *undertake* (Maſters, is not this the primitive of *Undertakers?*) to teach your ſcholars to READ with propriety, which includes the uſe of the pauſes, and then teach them the "*Names and Properties* of "the LETTERS, with their combination into "SYLLABLES?!——GENTLEMEN UNDER-"TAKERS" is not this an expreſs part of your COMPOSITE "Order," that you "pledge" yourſelves to teach in?—If you are in the leaſt dubious, that I have not done you juſtice, I beg leave to refer you to an Advertiſement, in the above-cited papers, of laſt week, with both your names to it.

If you are under no manner of doubt, as to the equality of your geniuſes to this *Undertaking*, and have no other "Views," but what the literal meaning of the words offer, I adviſe you both to get the largeſt room in this city; or rather, procure one to be built for the purpoſe of accommodating your ſcholars; as you may depend on having ſix times the number that any other ſchool in the place has: NAY, I don't know but you may go near to break them all up, when your *Abilities* are once known as "*Undertakers*," in this new "*Order*" of teaching, which I believe to be *peculiar to yourſelves.* And I now "*pledge*" *myſelf to you*, that, as ſoon as you convince me, either by theory, or practice, of the poſſibility of carrying your *Undertakings* into execution, you ſhall teach all the children which I have at this time; as well as thoſe which I may be *favoured* with hereafter. For I really think that you eminently merit the "*Indulgence* of the publick to" ſuch arduous *Undertakings.* Should the American youth prove "*inacceſſible* to" your *new order* of "*exercitations*," don't be diſcouraged, I beg of you; publiſh, again and again, the ſurprizing proficiency they make; as well as that you teach them *Syntax previous to the declenſion of irregular and defective verbs.* But why trouble them with the conjugations of the regular verbs before ſyntax, any more than the irregular, GENTLEMEN "UNDER-TAKERS," unleſs it be for the ſame reaſons that you teach them the "*Names and properties of the* "*letters*," after you have taught them to "read"?!

Tho' the three laſt of the above-quoted paragraphs do not wear ſuch genuine marks of originality, as the three preceding ones do: yet are they not without their beauties, which plainly evince their having paſſed through the hands of the *ſame great* "*Undertakers.*"

We are told in the firſt of theſe, that the ſcholar will be taught the "Properties of WORDS, their "relation to, and dependance upon each other, "&c." In the next, that he will be taught "the "proper diſpoſition of words in SENTENCES."—And that "in each part the ſcholar will be ac-"cuſtomed to furniſh reaſons for every thing he "learns, to put all into immediate practice, and "eſpecially in this latter part, he will be taught the "doctrine of PUNCTUATION &c." And laſtly "THE ELEMENTS OF COMPOSITION &c." Here, if you do not affix ſome latent meaning to the two laſt terms, by what name ſhall we call this part of your performance? If you do, is it not deceiving thoſe whoſe "Indulgence" you are ſupplicating?——But, perhaps, you mean to teach them the "Elements of Compoſition" in ſuch a manner, that they will require to be taught them again?—— If this is your meaning, GENTLEMEN "UNDERTAKERS," you are right enough, and I aſk your pardon for being thus tedious.

What do you think the learned and worthy Biſhop of Oxford would ſay, if he ſhould chance to ſee your compoſition, and punctuation? Would he not conclude that the greateſt part of his very valuable labour has been loſt on *you*: notwithſtanding the "*many advant'geous circumſtances*" one of you went through on the Stage, where he *ſo often* received the *plaudits* of the *grateful* audience, for his *juſt* and *graceful* elocution?

Whether the whole of your performance was written by NIGHT, or by DAY, is beſt known to yourſelves, GENTLEMEN "UNDERTAKERS"; but if one may be allowed to judge from it's *ſable complexion*, I believe that moſt would ſuſpect it to be a child of the twilight, if not the offspring of darkneſs herſelf.

Whenever you publiſh again, I adviſe you to remember the marks of quotation, or you may be ſuſpected of plagiariſm; as it cannot be imagined that you are unacquainted with what you *undertake* to teach.

In the mean time,
GENTLEMEN "UNDERTAKERS,"
I am, with due regard,
AN OBSERVER.

N. B. The elegant and judicious uſe that you have made of the Ellipſis, and Tranſpoſition; as well as your concord and choice of Prepoſitions, &c. &c. ſhall be the ſubject of ſome future obſervations.

POETS CORNER.

On Connubial Love.

KNOW, Ductetus, the sacred flame of love,
At first was kindled in the world above;
Wherefore, as heaven the tender passion gave,
Ere my life chose a female friend I'd have.
But with due caution I would choose my wife,
Since when the knot is tied 'tis tied for life.
Whether the virgin was extremely fair,
Exact her features, and genteel her air,
Whether her shape was exquisitely fine,
Whether her tastes were just the same as mine,
Should be my least concern; Beauty, 'tis true,
At first may dazzle the spectator's view;
But soon the lovely varnish glides away,
Or grows unheeded if it chance to stay.
I would not once desire that I might see,
I'm worth my thousands, on my marriage day;
This looks as if the shining heaps of pelf
Were what I marry'd, and not she her herself.
No, first I would examine if her mind
To tread religion's sacred paths inclin'd;
If this companion to my youth was given,
How would she guide my erring steps to heaven!
Whether her temper match'd with mine or not,
Should be the next thing that engag'd my thought,
For I could never dream of real bliss,
If she dragg'd that way, and if I dragg'd this;
But if her mind was moulded to my own,
Easy and smooth the thread of life would run;
And if severe afflictions prov'd our lot,
In mutual comforts all would be forgot;
And the worst troubles that assail us here
Would lose their sting when honey dwelt so near;
And as my vessel pass'd the sea of life,
Blest'd with so pious and so fond a wife,
Not one rude breath of wind should stop my way,
Nor one small wave disturb the peaceful sea.

The English Grammar-School,

IT has been thought, that, with boys of a tolerable genius, twelve years of age, is a proper time to begin the study of latin; but this it is said must be determined by the extent of capacity. The undertaker, with great deference, begs leave to suppose a greater equality in the genius and powers of children than is generally allowed; and that the apparent inequality proceeds from an early neglect in the cultivation of their little faculties. He is of opinion, if so perfect a mode of education could be established, that the opening gems of the little mind should be attentively watched for, tenderly cherished when observed, and brought to full growth and vigour by wholesome exercise. If a child be suffered to advance to his twelfth year, before he has been accustomed to the exercitations of a grammar-school, he will have contracted such an inactive disposition and aversion to learning, as the best masters are but rarely able to remove. On the other hand, if before that time he is sent to learn latin, inaccessible so young, to arguments on its necessity for advancing himself among men; he spurns at the laborious task, grows disgusted with it altogether, and as Mr. Locke says, "'Tis ten to one abhors it all his life, for the ill usage it procured him."

From an impartial view of these matters, it is presumed, will appear the great utility, if not the absolute necessity of an English grammar-school, where the faculties of children may be improved by exercises more intelligible, consequently more likely to conciliate the youthful inclination; and where they may be taught the principles of grammar in their own language, with a very clear and familiar determination respecting all the grammatical terms.

With this great and important object in his view, the undertaker of this school, first solicited the indulgence of the public, and, he flatters himself, hitherto he hath discharged his duty, to the entire satisfaction of those, who have been pleased to entrust him with the care of their children.

With respect to *Pronunciation*, having an intimate acquaintance with the original formation of the several sounds in our language, he teaches, *That*, with as much certainty, as others, to strike the different musical sounds on any instrument: And his method of reading, he believes, is governed by a taste corrected and improved by many advantageous circumstances.

But, being determined to render this school as extensively serviceable as possible, insomuch that the mere English scholar, may be advancing at the same time, in the other useful branches of knowledge, which, however, would make it an undertaking far beyond the power of one man to execute, with a conscientious exactness; he hath engaged the assistance of an excellent *Writing-Master*, who is likewise an *able Mathematician*,—and this school will, therefore, in future, be under the direction of

Thomas Byerley, and Josiah Day,

Who propose to teach in the following order,
The several undermentioned arts and sciences.

READING, First with a view to correct all contracted ill habits, and to lessen natural defects,—as well as to inculcate the use of the pauses.

The names and properties of *Letters*, with their combination into syllables and words.

The properties of *Words*, their relation to, and dependence upon, each other, with their derivation from other languages.

In this part, the manner of the latin grammar will be observed with those, who, from the English, are intended to be sent to the latin grammar-school.

The proper disposition of words in *Sentences*. In every part the scholar will be accustomed to furnish reasons for every thing he learns, and to put all into immediate practice; but especially in the last part, he will be taught the doctrine of punctuation, after the manner of the present *Bishop of Oxford*, with the use of the *Capitals* and *Marks*.

The elements of *Composition*, as far as they regard the ordinary purposes of life; including the use of the *Ellipsis* and of *Transposition*; instructions to avoid *Tautology*, and *improper diction*; with some general instructions for the attaining of a *pure and elegant style*.

The useful and ornamental art of *Letter-Writing* will be attended to, in all it's complicated branches, and the custom of the *first academies in England*, which frequently resolve their schools into several corresponding societies, will be adopted for that purpose.

A proper and elegant reading of the *English Classics*, with regard to *Emphasis*, *Cadence*, and a just *Modulation* of the voice, to express the various passions and humours, which occur in our best authors.

WRITING,
In all the useful and ornamental hands.

ARITHMETIC,
Vulgar, decimal, and logarithmetical.

Book-keeping after the *Italian method*, and the custom of the most regular counting-houses.

Geometry, *Mensuration* of superficies and solids.

Gauging, with the use of the sliding rule, plain scale, and sector.

Trigonometry, plain and spherical; with its application to *Altimetry* and *Longimetry*.

Surveying. *Navigation*, in its several kinds.

Gunnery, *Fortification*, *Optics*, *Perspective*, *Cosmography*, and *Geography*.

Dialling and *Projection* of the Sphere.

Principles of *Astronomy* and *Natural Philosophy*.

The use of the *Globes*.

Algebra and *Fluxions*, or the *New Geometry*, by which the young *Philomath* may be enabled to investigate the higher and more abstruse parts of the *Newtonian Mathesis*; such as the *maxima*, and *minima* of quantities: the quadrature of *curves*, and *curve lined spaces*: the *cubature* of *solids*: the centers of *gravity* and *percussion*: the *laws of motion*, and *gravitation* of bodies: *projectile* and *central* forces, from which are deduced the elements of the *Planetary motions*: Theory of *Pendulums* and *vibrating chords*, and others of the more refined parts of the *Physico-Mechanical Mathesis*.

The first Saturday in every month, will be a day of general and public examination, where every person inclined to think favourably of this plan, it is hoped, may be confirmed in his opinion: But any gentleman, calling in the school hours, any day, may be informed of the decorum, œconomy, and mode of instruction.

Children from the country will be received, and lodged in a house of credit, where care shall be taken, that the best example be set before them, and proper provision made for them. The undertakers will, likewise, if desired, provide for them *masters*, in the polite accomplishments of *Dancing* and *Music*.

The *Terms* are, half a pistole entrance, and a pistole a quarter.

The undertakers pledge themselves to the public, that every part of this plan, shall be faithfully carried into execution, and beg leave to subscribe themselves,

The Public's
Devoted Servants,
THOMAS BYERLEY.
JOSIAH DAY.

WANTED, at May next, a house of a reasonable rent, where a commodious school room may be made. 24 27

Just now arrived from Philadelphia,

DOCTOR HILL's

Newly improved, great

STOMACHICK TINCTURE.

THIS is a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs; it gives a good healthy appetite and a sound digestion; and as the most diseases have certainly their origin in a weak stomach, so by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

ALSO, a fresh quantity of
Doct. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM,
Of which the goodness is now so well known in America, as being an infallible and the most innocent, sure, and effectual medicine for any disorders in the breast, short breath, cold, cough, swimming in the head, and for children in the whooping cough, and in most other disorders. By the proper use of this Balsam for a reasonable time, many have also received great benefit and relief, and some are effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms, colic, gravel, and in consumptions. Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle: The price therein mentioned is meant sterling money; but, for the benefit of the poor it is allowed to be sold in New-York for 4s. 10d. a bottle, and by the dozen, 4s. 4d. a bottle currency; and to prevent counterfeiting,—this *American Balsam*, and the newly improved great *Stomachic Tincture*, are only, by appointment, to be sold by

MICHAEL HOFFMAN,
Shop-keeper in Broad-Way, near the Oswego-Market, and by no body else in New-York. 23—26

IRISH LINENS,

FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Callicoes, Cottons, and Chintzes, Tabborets, Moreens, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reasonable Terms, for Cash, three, or six Months Credit, by 8——

JOHN WOODWARD,
At his STORE, near the *Fly Market*,
Who has also for Sale a Quanty of the best
NEW YORK RUM.

William Hawxhurst,

At Burling's-Slip, has to sell,

COMMON Blubber, at 24l. per Barrel,
2 Years old ditto, at 40s. ditto,
3 Years old ditto, so rich as to need no oil when used } at 50s. do.
Neat Leather,
Choice Liver Oil, — — —
Best drained Spermaceti Oil, being the best Kind of Lamp Oil, } As a barrel of each

ALSO,

Pig, refined, and Bloomitry Iron, — — } As usual
STERLING { A large Assortment of Anchors, from 30lb Weight to 1200, — — }
Pot-Ash Kettles, —

23, 26.

Chimney-Office.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of this city are frequently alarmed with the outcries of fire, proceeding for the most part, from the too well grounded apprehensions of danger in the soot of a chimney, occasioned by its foulness, which too often unavoidably happens, through the difficulty of obtaining proper persons to clean them at suitable seasons;

The SUBSCRIBER, encouraged by the favourable sentiments of many respectable gentlemen towards the plan, begs the consideration of the PUBLIC on the following proposals, which shall be carried into execution as soon as a sufficient number of house-keepers, consulting their own ease and safety, do put it in his power, by subscribing to the terms.

1. He proposes to procure a number of hands sufficient to clean all the chimnies of the subscribers to these proposals, in this city, as often as may be thought necessary.

2. He will keep an office where the name of every person who chooses to favour this undertaking, shall be registered, with the number of chimnies, which are daily used, and the days, from time to time, on which they were last cleaned.

3. He will engage that every subscriber, without the trouble of sending or searching for a person, shall be waited on every six weeks, or month, if required, precisely on the day, from the beginning of September to the latter end of April.

4. In the summer season, the kitchen chimnies to be swept every two months, or oftener if required.

5. He will engage to pay the fine laid by law, if the chimney takes fire within four weeks after it has been cleaned by his people; unless the chimney be cracked, or the fire begin in some other part of the room.

6. That the persons employed by the undertaker, shall be distinguished by caps numbered, and having his name on them. That they shall be under the direction of a deputy, and attend to assist at all fires.

7. He promises to employ such as have heretofore engaged in this business, if they desire it.

8. The payment for cleaning each chimney shall be no more than the customary price of one shilling, paid at the time, to the deputy.

9. In consideration of the great trouble and expence which must attend the establishing of so useful a regulation, the subscriber intreats the subscription of the inhabitants to an engagement not to employ any other, than the persons who may belong to the intended office, in cleaning their chimnies, so long as what is above proposed, engaged and promised, shall be punctually observed by himself and servants.

10. A copy of these articles shall, on the first day of entry on the business, be delivered to each subscriber, signed by the undertaker, to furnish the means of forcing a compliance with what is engaged. It is also expected, that the subscribers will pay for the number of chimnies, (which will be only those daily used) enter'd on the books, during the time above-mentioned, though they employ others, than the office boys, to do the business, unless it appears they did not attend at the necessary time.

11. That the hours for cleaning the chimnies, shall be from four to eight in the morning; and from five to eight in the evening.

12. That each subscriber, after each season, shall be at entire liberty to withdraw his name from the office.

Any gentlemen sending their names and number of chimnies that are daily used, to the subscriber, at his house in Dutch Church street, near Mr. Lesley's, peruke-maker, shall have their names and places of abode inserted in the subscription book.

The undertaker hopes the utility of this regulation will be very evident to the public, and he begs to assure them, if they be pleased to favour it, it shall be carried into execution with all punctuality on the part of,

The public's most humble servant,
20— HERMANN ZEDTWITZ.

To all Persons interested in the Lands hereafter mentioned.

WHEREAS Francis Lovelace, Esq; Governor General, under his Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent, under his hand and seal, bearing date at Fort James, in New-York, on Manhattan's-Island, the 16th day of October, in the twentieth year of the reign of his Majesty King Charles the second, annoq. domini, 1668, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land within the government of New-York, upon the main, contained in three necks, of which the eastermost is bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck river, being also the east bounds or limits of the said government upon the main, and the westermost with the gravelly or stony brook or river, which makes the east limits of the land known by the name of Mr. Sell's purchase, having to the south the sound, and running northward from the marked trees upon the said necks, twenty miles into the woods; which said tract or parcel of land had been lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, gent. in whose possession then it was, and his title thereunto sufficiently proved, both at several courts of sessions, as also at the general court of assizes; for a confirmation therefore unto the said John Richbell, in his possession and enjoyment of the premises; he the said Francis Lovelace, did by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given, by his Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant, unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs, and assigns, for ever, all the before recited tract or parcel of land.

AND WHEREAS Caleb Heathcote, Esq; afterwards became seised in fee of the greatest part of the lands contained in the eastermost of the said three necks granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforesaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS his late Majesty King William the third, by letters patent, under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the twenty-first day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, anno. domini, 1701, Did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Esq; and to his heirs and assigns for ever, ALL his right and title of, in, and to such lands as he was entitled to, in the said east neck; in which said confirmation the said lands are described to be a tract of land in the county of West Chester, Beginning at a marked tree by Mamaroneck river, which is the eastermost side of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck township, being about two miles from the country road, and to run along the said river to the head thereof; and thence on a north line, until eighteen miles from the said marked tree are completed; westerly at the marked tree or a great rock, being the westermost part of the said northern bounds of the aforesaid township, being about two miles from the said country road; and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, as the line on the eastermost side of the said land runneth, including therein his eighth part of the two miles laid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on, and the lot, bought of Alice Hatfield, with the lands and meadow below, westerly to a path to him belonging, by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part of which lands within the bounds aforesaid, was purchased by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors; which said John Richbell, had a grant and confirmation for the same, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the said Province, and the right of the said John Richbell, therein was legally vested in the said Caleb Heathcote, and other part had been purchased by the said Caleb Heathcote, of the native Indian proprietors.

AND WHEREAS William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of West Chester aforesaid, did, on the eighth day of December, 1708, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain and sell unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all their right, title, and interest, of lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck, being the home lot where the said Penoyers then lived, two long lotments laid out to said Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to say, the lots number two and three, together with all the salt and fresh meadows, or any lands or meadows any ways appertaining or belonging to them within the town of Mamaroneck aforesaid. AND WHEREAS Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New England, did, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1716, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain and sell, unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, a certain right or tract of land, lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforesaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the lands lying west of the river called Mamaroneck river, and east of a brook which runs down into a creek that parts or runs between the east neck so called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Palmer then lately lived upon, and between the country road and a line extended two miles northerly, or north from said road, bounded with other rights of land whether laid out or not laid out, or both together, by the said river, called Mamaroneck river, on the east, and by the brook aforesaid on the west, and by the said line extended two miles north or northerly, on the north; and by the said country road on the south, or how otherways the said lands may be bounded or reputed to be bounded. And also a certain right of meadow situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below, or southerly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows, both salt and fresh, lying on, or adjacent to the neck commonly called the east neck, whether laid out, or to lay out, and however the same is bounded or reputed to be bounded.

AND WHEREAS the said Caleb Heathcote died seised, of a certain tract of land in Harrison's purchase, in the said county of West-Chester, now in the possession of Coenadt Coon, which said tract of land last mentioned, begins at an oak tree by Mamaroneck river, and runs from thence to a chesnut tree on the same river, and adjoining to the lands of Jacob Gidney; then running northerly to a walnut tree, also adjoining to the lands of the said Jacob Gidney, and from thence still northerly, to a heap of stones, thence southerly to the road leading from Job Haddon's, to Mamaroneck; thence northerly along the road to a black oak tree, thence northerly along the lands of Caleb Gidney, to the lands of Joseph Haviland, thence south westerly along said Haviland's land, to Mamaroneck river aforesaid; and from thence along the said river, as the same runs, to the place of Beginning, containing 227 acres, one quarter of an acre, and thirty-three rods. AND WHEREAS we the subscribers, are part owners of all the lands contained in the boundaries of the several tracts before mentioned, which remain unsold, and undisposed of by the said Caleb Heathcote, in his life time, or by his descendants since his death, and are inclined to have partition made of the same, pursuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 8th day of January, 1762. And to one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto." And also to continue one other act, entitled, "An act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 30th day of December, 1768. We do therefore hereby give notice, that Philip Pell, of the manor of Pelham, Jacobus Flecker, of New-Rochelle, and William Sutton, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of West-Chester, Esquires, (persons not interested in the said lands) are appointed Commissioners for the partition thereof, pursuant to the acts aforesaid; and that they, the said Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the fifth day of April next, at the house of James [illegible], in New-Rochelle, in the county of West-Chester aforesaid, to proceed to the partition of the same lands. And all persons interested in the said lands, are hereby required to attend on the day, and at the place aforesaid, for the purposes abovementioned. Given under our hands, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1773.

HEATHCOTE JOHNSTON,
JOHN BURNETT,
ANN BURNETT,
11, 28. BOWES REED,
MARGARET REED.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER. Numb. 1626.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1794.

LOTS

Fronting Great George-Street,
To be Let, on Long Leases;
Inquire of the Printer. 15,—

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,
From LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he carries on his Business next Door to Mullin, Burling and Tuft's Store, near Burling's-Slip; where Ladies and Gentlemen may be pleased to favour him with their commands, may depend upon being served with either Ladies or Plain, in the genteelest manner, by their very humble Servant. 15,—

John Siemon,

FURRIER, in DOCK-STREET,
Opposite Mr. HOLT's PRINTING OFFICE,
Has for SALE,

A General and complete assortment, of new fashioned muffs and tippets, ermine, cloak linings, &c. &c.

He likewise wants fox skins, and kits. Gentlemen's caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very useful for travelling, and sleighing.

He also prizes Lady's robes, and riding dresses, and faces and lapels gentlemen's waistcoats, &c.

HE HAS ALSO TO SELL,

A parcel of ground squirrel muffs and tippetts; and the very best black marten and marten throat ditto, fit for exportation; and gives the highest price for water-witches, ground squirrel, mole, and white weasel skins. 5,—

The most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,
PIER DITTO,
SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,
With and without DRAWERS,
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.
ALSO,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PICTURES AND PRINTS,
A LARGE COLLECTION of
MAPS,
A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,
OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,
DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,
IS JUST COME TO HAND,
PER THE SHIPS *London*, CAPT. CHAMBERS,
AND THE *Reverend*, CAPT. MILLER,
FROM *LONDON*,
AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT
JOHN MORTON's
STORE,
On *HUNTER's-QUAY*.
AND LIKEWISE, A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,
WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS,
FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.

And per the Ship *Mary*, Capt. *Harvey*, just arrived from *Bristol*;

Men's, youth's, and boy's beaver, castor and felt hats; German serges, women's Bristol shoes; long and short pipes, a neat assortment of shoe knee and buckles; gilt and plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks, cutteau knives, Indian pen do. pewter dishes, plates and basons; 3d. 4d. 6d. 10d. 20d. and 30d. nails; shot and fuller's earth, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC, that the STORE [illegible] GREAT-DOCK, [illegible]

A large Assortment of GOODS,
Looking-Glasses, and Sconces, Dressing Glasses;
Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,
China and cut White Flint Glass,
A large and beautiful assortment.
ALSO,
A large Assortment of Drugs,
PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,
WINDOW GLASS of all sizes,
WIRE CLOTH and PLATE GLASS.
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.
Table Knives and Forks, a complete assortment.
London and hard Metal PEWTER,

SHEET LEAD		
Ditto	Bush	In Boxes,
Ditto	Copper	Rolls and
Ditto	Tin	Bundles.
Ditto	Iron	

STEEL of different Sizes and Kinds.
NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Kinds.
ALSO, an Assortment of
Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.
DISTILLERS ARTICLES.
SPICERY——SNUFFS.
And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms. 6,—

Nesbitt Deane,

HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiser (residing in the old Coffee-House, opposite the New-York) to exceed in fineness, cut, colour, and cock; and by a method peculiar to himself, to turn rain, and prevent the sweat of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to those who buy to sell again. He, impressed with the deepest gratitude, being sensible of the many favours, and honours conferred on him, does, unfeignedly return, to all those who have favoured him with their custom, and interest, his most humble and hearty thanks; assuring them, at the same time, that by all possible means, he will ever endeavour, to discharge himself in his function, with faithfulness, to all mankind. 7,—

To prevent the great and unnecessary Expence bestowed on repairing

WATCHES,

THE Advertiser, undertakes to clean them at 2s. each, glasses 1s. some 6d. best mainsprings; enamelled dial plates, fitted complete at 6s. each; every particular in repairing at HALF the price charged by others, and will keep them in proper order in future, gratis.

Variety of new work, in plain silver, and metal cases, beautifully gilt and covered with filagreen, &c. some very low priced: Also a neat dial.

☞ Watches justly valued, for those who are about to buy, or swap elsewhere.

By JOHN KINNET, only regular London manufacturer here—at the dial on Murray's wharf, New-York.

Richard Morris,

[illegible] MAKER, from London,
[illegible]
RICHARD MORRIS.
At his lodgings, next door to the Coffee-House. 2d 24

FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,

HAVE for SALE, at their Store in QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS of all sorts,
Pelongs,
Coatings,
Cassimeres,
Serges,
Baizes,
Duffils,
Rolled duffils,
Bath coatings,
Frize, fulled,
Kerseys,
Flannels,
White, red and yellow flannel,
White and spotted flannels,
Kendal's ditto,
Drab strouding,
White blanketing,
Swansdown,
3, 2½, and 2 bar Indian blankets.

WRITING PAPER,
Men's and women's gloves,
Powder of all sorts.
PRINT, and paint brushes,
Silk handkerchiefs, stockings and gloves,
Sewing silk,
Threads and pins,
Tammies, durants, and camblets,
Shalloons, prunellas, and carpet,
Calamancoes, durant ditto and cambleteens,
Chintz and linen,
Muslins and lawns,
Bed ticking,
Fustians, dimities,
Fearnoughts, swanskins,
Check, canvas,
Tapes,
Thickset,
Shalloy of all sorts.
HORN SPOONS in small casks.
A VARIETY OF
India Goods, viz.
Taffeties, Persians,
Damasks, lutestrings,
Padesoys, durins,
Armozeens, modes and persians,
Printed callicoes and cottons,
Muslins of various sorts,
Cambricks, lawns,
Dowlas, garlix, tindelia,
Nantilas royal,
Book lawns,
White and black gauze,
Gauze handkerchiefs, and aprons,
Minionets.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Felt and castor hats.
GUN-POWDER in half barrels and quarter casks. 3,—
EIDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS.
JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Near COURTLE-MARKET, Albany Dock,
Have for sale, wholesale and retail, reasonably, A large Assortment of Ironmongry and Cutlery; also,
The following Holland goods, &c.

ALLUM
Brimstone
Copperas
Chalk
Spanish iron
Best refin'd ditto
Blistery do.
German steel
London TC do.
Bilbo' do.
Hoop iron
Bristol pots
Newark do.
New-England do.
New-York do.
Iron tea kettles
Stew pans
Skillets
Dogs
Waggon and cart boxes
Griddles
Sad irons
Powder
Shot
Bar lead
Anvils
Vices
Beck irons
Hammers
Sledges
Mill and × cut saws
Albany peas
Indigo
Scale beams, large and small
Frying pans
Flax hatchels, best sort
Tea kettles
Very large and small slates
Waffle irons
Garden shears
Mill saws in sets
Spinnel
Corn fans
Straw knives
Twine
Fiddles and strings
Quills
Sealing wax
India pencils
White wash brushes
Hearth do.
Shoe do.
Weavers do.
House do.
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The proper disposition of words in *Sentences*. In every part the scholar will be accustomed to furnish reasons for every thing he learns, and to put all into immediate practice; but especially in the last part, he will be taught the doctrine of punctuation, after the manner of the present *Bishop of Oxford*, with the use of the *Capitals* and *Marks*.

The elements of *Composition*, as far as they regard the ordinary purposes of life; including the use of the *Ellipsis* and of *Transposition*; instructions to avoid *Tautology*, and a *mean or improper diction*; with some general instructions for the attaining of a *pure and elegant style*.

The useful and ornamental art of *Letter-Writing* will be attended to, in all it's complicated branches, and the custom of the best academies in *England*, which frequently resolve their schools into several corresponding societies, will be adopted for that purpose.

A proper and elegant reading of the *English Clas-*

JOHN MORTON,

Has just imported by the last ships from London, by the America, Captain Hervey, and Hull; and the Grace, Capt. Chambers, lately arrived from Bristol, a most compleat assortment of goods, to which he respectfully invites

GREEN and spotted rugs, white and fearnaught blankets, red and blue ditto, red, blue, brown, and grey coarse ditto, do. of all colours, large sheets of all colours, from 6/6 to [illegible] pair, [illegible] and German [illegible] ells, [illegible] plaids, red and [illegible] [illegible] pelisses of all colours, black and red spotted [illegible], [illegible] bee, [illegible] green and black moreens, worsted [illegible] [illegible] yellow plush, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]